में नहीं बताई गई, लेकिन उनका स्पष्टीकरण मैंने सदन में किया।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: राज्य सरकार के पास जो नहीं है उनके लिए अरेंजमेंट आपने किया, लेकिन मैं तो केन्द्र सरकार की बात कर रही हूं क्योंकि जो राशि आपने दी है क्या वह पर्याप्त है?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते: मैंने पहले कहा है कि किसी तरह से पैसे का प्रावधान कम होगा तो वह हम करेंगे। जैसे दूसरे राज्यों के लिए मदद ले सकते हैं, इसी तरह से केन्द्र के लिए भी ले लेंगे। यह प्रावधान जरूर करेंगे, पैसे के लिए जो अरेंजमेंट है वह टूटेगा नहीं, यह आश्वासन में सदन को देना चाहता हूं।

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: How much amount is required?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That also I have told. Sir, here are supplementaries without your permission. But with your permission....

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I do not give permission.

SHRI SYED SIBTY RAZI: As the hon. Minister has stated, the Central Government has introduced a scheme—the agricultural and rural debt relief scheme—and requested the various States to formulate their own schemes on these lines. May I know from the hon. Minister, how many States have responded favourably in how many States loans have already been waived and what is the amount of the waived loans?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I have said earlier that 17 States have already agreed to execute the scheme and 13 have already formally sent a scheme with some alterations and modifications—i.e. with additions in some of the States like Madhya Pradesh. Sir, I have with me a chart—I won't read the entire thing, but I will give you the final figures only—which shows the number of borrowers identified so far, the credit given to borrower accounts, then the number of certificates already issued for eligibility for waiver of loan and the actual amount that is written off. The details are as follows: 34.48 lakhs of beneficiaries have already been identified so far. Then Rs. 293.03 crores is the credit for waiving that has been admitted. Then the waiver certificates have already been issued to 26.28 lakh people. And as for the actual amount which is waived, it is of the order of Rs. 70.4 crores.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: What about Andhra Pradesh?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 303.

Sale of smuggled gold seized through various operations to meet the rising prices of crude oil

*303. SHRI T. A. MOHAMMED SAQHY:†
SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to sell smuggled gold seized through various operations to meet the rising prices of crude oil in the international market;

(b) if so, what are the details of such a proposal; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, what other steps are being contemplated to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri T.A. Mohammed Saqhy.

(a) to (c) The rise in the price of crude oil in the international market is likely to affect the balance of payments position. In the prevailing uncertain situation owing to developments in the Gulf region, it is not possible to precisely estimate the impact. A proposal is under consideration for diverting the smuggled gold seized through various operations to State Bank of India for meeting the requirements of exporters of jewellery, which at present is met by imports involving foreign exchange outgo. The Government has already imports involving foreign exchange in expenditure involving foreign exchange, increase exports and to accelerate disbursements of external assistance.

SHRI T. A. MOHAMMED SAQHY: Sir, the answer given by the hon. Minister is not sufficient. My question is: whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to sell smuggled gold seized through various operations to meet the rising prices of crude oil in the international market. For this, they have given the answer: "A proposal is under consideration for diverting the smuggled gold seized through various operations to State Bank of India for meeting the requirements of exporters of jewellery, which at present is met by imports involving foreign exchange outgo." That was not my question, for which this answer had been given. I would like to know whether the smuggled gold is going to be sold to meet the rising price of crude oil. According to my information, one dollar rise in the price of crude oil will affect the Indian economy to the extent of 400 crore dollars. So I would like to know whether there is any proposal to divert such seized smuggled gold for this purpose. And I would also like to know how much quantity of gold has been seized so far.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, the honourable Member is quite right in stating that as a result of the present Gulf crisis the price of crude oil has gone up from dollar 16 per barrel to about dollar 29 per barrel.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is dollar 30.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is Dollar 29, unless just now there is some increase which I don't know.... *(Interruptions)*....

Sir, he is also right in concluding that an increase in the price of crude oil by one dollar per barrel actually throws an additional burden of Rs. 400 crores on us and also creates a problem for our balance of payments position. With regard to gold, formerly those who wanted to export gold jewellery to foreign countries, in their case we were actually replenishing the gold by importing it from foreign countries and giving it to the jewellers. Now, in view of both these factors, we have decided that whatever smuggled gold we have at our disposal, actually, through the State Bank of India it will be given to the exporters and the exporters will be able to utilize it. Generally what happens is, they already have got the gold, out of which they prepare jewellery and export it and we only replenish it. But now the advantage is, in this methodology we will not be required to spend the foreign exchange reserve, which is very scarce today, as in the previous years, and that method will be followed effectively.

SHRI T. A. MOHAMMED SAQHY: What is the quantity of gold we have seized so far?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is also here.

SHRI T. A. MOHAMMED SAQHY: That is another question which is unanswered by the honourable Minister. I would also like to know, through my second supplementary whether the Government will permit our people, who are living abroad, to bring gold here when they come back here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That question has been put earlier. You have to restrict yourself only to this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, as far as the exact amount of gold is concerned I haven't got the figure with me. But the other day I showed that every year we find that at least Rs. 10,000 crores to Rs. 15,000 crores worth of gold is the hidden quantity of gold. As far as the other question is concerned, sometime back I informed this House that we have a proposal before us whereby in the form of jewellery...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That you have already answered. That is what I told him. He wants to know how much of smuggled gold you have got.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That I have told already.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all right.

SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI: Sir the Commerce Minister and the Finance Minister are not on the same wavelength. They are quoting different figures, although sitting next to each other!

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): Figures keen changing...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI: Sir, although they are sitting next to each other, they are not on the same wavelength.

श्री सभापति : वेवलिंग का सवाल नहीं है ।

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: They keep changing every five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question—General Aurora.

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA: No question, Sir.

श्री शांति त्यागी : सभापति जी, एक छोटा सा सवाल है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो तेल की कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी हुई है उसका समाधान करने के लिए सरकार आई.एम.एफ. से कर्जा लेने का विचार कर रही है? यदि हां तो क्या मंत्री जी यह बता सकेंगे कि आई.एम.एफ. से कर्जा इस वक्त लेना क्या देश के हित में है? आर्थिक, राजनीतिक दृष्टि से क्या यह देश के हित के खिलाफ नहीं है?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : सभापति जी, इस सवाल का जवाब देने से पहले मैं यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि कितना स्टॉक स्मगल्ड गोल्ड का 17-8-90 तक हमारे पास है। हमारे पास 18.89 मीट्रिक टन गोल्ड है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Smuggled gold?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is gold that is confiscated. दूसरा सवाल जो माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है, वैसे तो इसका मूल प्रश्न से ताल्लुक नहीं है...

श्री सभापति : आप एक्स्ट्रा चांस मत दीजिए।

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : आपका आदेश है तो मैं जवाब नहीं दूंगा।

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Sir According to the scheme of the Finance Minister, the smuggled gold will be given to dealers and thus we will be able to save same foreign exchange. I welcome this proposal of the Government. But I would like to ask him two questions. The foreign exchange reserve which you had inherited from the previous Government was about Rs. 5,200 crores, and now it has gone down. Instead of increasing, the foreign exchange reserve has gone down. But in spite of that, your industrial policy has been so regularised—I have read one news item which was by the BJP spokesman—that on account of this policy you would lose Rs. 2,000 crores of customs duty because of the revision in the customs duty. So, I would like to know from the Minister what the impact will be

on the foreign exchange and the balance of payments position on account of this policy of yours and how you are going to correct it so that we should not have any difficulties.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Customs duty on what?

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Because of your liberalised industrial policy, the BJP spokesman ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Forget the BJP. You put the question.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Sir, I am asking the question. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't bring the BJP or anything else. (*Interruptions*) His question is which customs duty you are talking about. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Our foreign exchange reserves should not be depleted.

Secondly, because of the oil crisis you will require Rs. 4,000 odd crores more. How are you going to meet it?

MR CHAIRMAN: Reduction of customs duty on gold.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, he is talking of the industrial policy. It has nothing to do with this.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: He has talked about foreign exchange. That is why I am asking the question. It is in the reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, as far as the foreign exchange position is concerned, I am not very happy about it. On 29th August, 1990 the foreign exchange position was Rs. 5,356.80 crores as against Rs. 4,922.80 crores on the same day, 29th August last year. There is a marginal improvement. But even I am not happy about it

As regards the other question of industrial policy, I will not bring it here. But since you raised the question of the oil crisis, I do concede that as a result of the increase in the price of oil, we will be required to spend more foreign exchange. Therefore, that is all the reason why we are reorienting all our schemes and policies in such a manner that we will try to augment the export, give necessary concessions in various duties on import of the capital goods which are helpful to export, and thereby we will try to augment the foreign exchange reserves. But, in spite of that, difficulties will be there due to the Gulf crisis, and we have to face the difficulties.

SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES: Mr. Chairman, Sir, for payment for the import of crude oil we will require foreign exchange. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether gold will be released to jewellers against foreign orders in order to avoid pilferage of any foreign exchange.

Second, I would like to know whether he would consider selling the reserve silver also. Since this Government came to power, there is a glut of silver in this country. Even in my small State of Goa there are smuggling cases in which silver worth Rs. 6 crores was impounded. May I know from the Minister whether silver will be considered for this?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, as far as the first question is concerned, it is precisely for the reason which he has indicated and suggested that we have changed our entire system and policy regarding the export of jewellery. Formerly we were trying to import gold, allow them to import gold for replenishing whatever is needed for export of jewellery. Since this has been discontinued, we will be conserving on one side some foreign exchange.

Secondly, we are also trying to find out how we can augment the export through various concessions and thereby we will be able to improve our

foreign exchange position. This is required essentially in the present crisis when there is the Gulf crisis all over the world.

SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES: About silver?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as the chemical table of elements is concerned, silver and gold, both are called noble elements. (*Interruptions*)

We are just now concentrating on rules and regulations regarding gold, control etc. Silver is not exactly on par with gold because gold plays a very crucial role in various transactions and also in various financial transactions in our country. Therefore, at a later stage, if we find it necessary, we will deal with silver. But for the time being let us deal with the gold.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister how much additional foreign exchange is required to tide over the crude oil crisis in this country? There are various estimates. I think the Petroleum Minister or somebody made a statement that we require Rs. 4000 crores, I don't remember it exactly. Apart from this the smuggled gold is a very small quantum and it may not meet what you call the requirement. Just now the Minister himself has said that gold smuggled into this country is valued at round about Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 crores per year. Will you please tighten the Customs and the enforcement agencies and see that out of that a sizeable chunk is available to the Government for meeting the crisis? Is there any possibility?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, he has asked two specific questions. The first question was what is the order of foreign exchange that will be required to meet the crude oil crisis. Sir, I am giving the figures. The indigenous oil in this country is of the order of 38 million tonnes. The demand for consumption is of the order of 58 million tonnes. Therefore, the imported oil is of the order of 24 million tonnes. Today, if you calculate one barrel of oil, it will cost actually dollar 29 or dollar 30. Then, I leave the mathematical calcuation to Apa Saheb just to multiply the two and get the answer for himself.

I fully agree with him that we are facing oil crisis and the balance of payments crisis and whatever constructive suggestions he has made regarding smuggled gold, we will definitely implement them.

SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister how he is going to dispose of the seized gold? Is he going to sell it through auction or by the fixed price? This is number one.

Secondly, a lot of gold is being imported illegally and it is not being detected because the informants are not being paid their dues. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to do something in this regard?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Member has already informed the informers. I shall take care of him in a good sense. I agree with him that for those who take the risk of their life and give important information about smuggled goods whatever is the prescribed limit and order for the award to be given, it should be given. If there are some difficulties, we will try to remove them.

Secondly, as far as gold is concerned, we have a lot of smuggled gold in this country, no doubt, but one of the reasons is that there is a gap between the indigenous gold prices and the international gold prices and the differential is almost of the order of 55 per cent. Therefore, we have suggested various schemes—I do not want to summarise them again—and they themselves will help in reducing the smuggling. In the final analysis the price of gold will also come down.

Then, he raised the question of price that will be charged by the Government for the smuggled gold. When the gold is given to the manufacturers of jewellary who export gold articles,, that is sold only at the international price because that price has to cover the gold as well as some of the wastages that are incurred. Therefore, as a result of that we will be giving them gold at the international price.

*304. [*Transferred to the 3rd September, 1990.*]

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के अधिकारियों के उपयोग हेतु होटल के कमरों का आवास स्थानों में बदला जाना

*305. **श्रीमती सूर्यकांता पाटील :** क्या **पर्यटन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के अध्यक्ष-सह-प्रबंध निदेशक, उपाध्यक्ष और महाप्रबंधक ने एक पंचतारा होटल (सम्राट होटल नई दिल्ली) के 26 कमरों को अपने आवास स्थानों में बदल लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इस प्रकार के परिवर्तन पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई; और

(घ) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम को इससे कितने राजस्व की हानि हो रही है?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सत्यपाल मलिक): (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) 1988 में सम्राट होटल, नई दिल्ली, के एक विंग को जिसमें 26 कमरे हैं, अति विशिष्ट व्यक्ति के स्थान से निकट होने के कारण "सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से खतरे का क्षेत्र" निर्धारित किया गया था। अतः यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि ये कमरे आगंतुकों को किराए पर न दिए जाएं। इन कमरों का, जिन्हें वाणिज्यिक रूप से किराए पर नहीं दिया जा सकता था, वैकल्पिक व्यवहार्य उपयोग करने के लिए 1989-90 में इनमें से 22 कमरों को तीन रिहायशी एपार्टमेंट में तबदील कर दिया गया था। शेष चार कमरे इस समय खाली पड़े हैं। इन रिहायशी एपार्टमेंटस को भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के निदेशक मण्डल का और सरकार का अनुमोदन ले कर अध्यक्ष-एवं-प्रबंध निदेशक, वरिष्ठ उपाध्यक्ष (होटल्स) और प्रधान प्रबंधक, सम्राट होटल को दिया गया है। यहां यह स्पष्ट किया जाता है कि भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम में उपाध्यक्ष (वाइस चेयरमैन) का कोई पद नहीं है।

(ग) इस परिवर्तन पर हुए खर्च का अलग से कोई ब्यौरा नहीं रखा गया है। तथापि, 1989-90 में सम्राट होटल में परिवर्धन/फेर-बदल/सुधार करने के लिए खर्च किए गए कुल 109.50 लाख रुपये में से लगभग 50 लाख रुपये होटल के 101 कमरों के नवीकरण) (जिनमें तीन रिहायशी एपार्टमेंटस में परिवर्तित 22 कमरे शामिल हैं) पर खर्च किए गए हैं।

(घ) चूंकि ऊपर (क) और (ख) में बताए गए कारणों से ये कमरे आगंतुकों को किराए पर नहीं दिए जा सके, इसलिए इन कमरों को एपार्टमेंट में बदलने की वजह से राजस्व की हानि होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। तथापि, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान सम्राट होटल (जिसमें 268 कमरे हैं) में औसत अधिभोग 80% से कम रहा है, अतः इस वजह से सामान्यतः राजस्व की हानि नहीं हुई है।

श्रीमती सूर्यकांता पाटील: सभापति महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो बातें मंत्री महोदय ने कही हैं वह भ्रामक